

THE Soybean Digest



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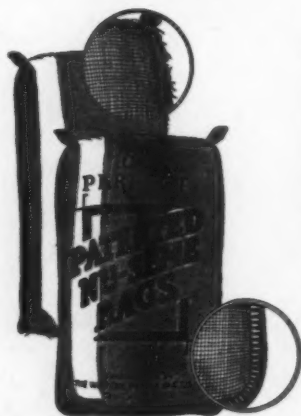
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THE Soybean Digest

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INOCULATE IN '43!

A MERICAN agriculture has gone from surplus to shortage in a few years. Last year's overfilled corncribs will soon be empty ghosts. With manpower drained from our farms, a food crisis is in the making. The 1943 crops may fall short of our needs. Every possible provision must be made for adequate food supplies.

Increased total crop acreages are out of the question. Manpower and machinery shortages will not permit. But soybean growers, with a slightly decreased total acreage, have the opportunity to increase their contribution of vegetable oils and proteins. Proper inoculation of every acre of soybeans planted in 1943 will, under normal conditions, raise the total bushelage above that of 1942 on fewer acres. Production costs per acre will be increased by about 10 cents, while Purdue University experiments show possible returns of \$10 per acre.

Increased food production in 1943 must be achieved by increased acre yields. Proper inoculation will insure that goal for soybean producers.

To AAA officials in soybean states we suggest that one requirement for compliance on soybean acreage be proper inoculation of every bushel of seed. Wartime food requirements demand it. A small cost will yield big dividends. No cheaper soybean crop insurance has ever been devised. Let's be sure of our priceless vegetable oil and protein supplies by requiring proper inoculation in 1943.

— s b d —

CCC ACTS AGAIN

U NTIL such time as surplus stocks of protein feeds appear on the market, there will be no oilseed meals diverted into fertilizer channels." This statement, coming from CCC officials in Washington, clarifies the situation and makes available the 325 thousand tons which previously had been earmarked for fertilizer usage. The board of directors of the American Soybean Association protested the proposed usage of oilseed meals for fertilizer through Washington representatives and the situation has now been straightened out.

Rather large quantities of soybean meal processed in cotton seed plants of the south are being made available to livestock feeders in corn belt states. Iowa is to have 88 car loads of southern meal in the month of January. This quantity, in addition to that processed within Iowa and not on contract for shipment to other states, will ease the protein shortage. It is expected that in another month the situation will be entirely clarified.

Price ceilings on mixed protein feeds are scheduled to appear very shortly. This move will probably mean more straight protein feeds available to livestock feeders. Developments to date have been unfortunate in that the possibilities of a protein surplus had been publicized dur-

ing the summer and early fall months. When the protein crop began to move the demand was far beyond previous expectations, and the supply was short. Livestock feeders attempting to meet the Food for Victory goals could buy only a bag or two of protein at a time — if at all.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is to be congratulated on its attempts to keep proteins moving into feeding channels. We suggest that in another year, provision be made to guard against shipping too much protein feed out of the midwest area to other livestock feeding sections, especially when processing capacity will not meet local demands for feeds.

— s b d —

"FOOD WILL WIN THE WAR AND WRITE THE PEACE"

T HE above, by Secretary Wickard, has probably become the most widely quoted war slogan. And rightly so. If there were those who thought Wickard exaggerated the importance of food in this conflict at the time he spoke, they think so no longer, now that food rationing is upon us and Farmers' M-Day, with its call to shatter the world's food production records, is past.

The effectiveness of food as a weapon of war is well illustrated by the current struggle in North Africa, where the city people, who weren't getting too much to eat under the Germans, welcomed with open arms the American occupation with its promise of more food. On the other hand, many North African farmers, who had been selling their surpluses at good prices to Germany, are rather cool toward the Yanks, dispatches say.

By the time Hitler's stranglehold on Europe is broken, the people in those foreign lands will be in such desperate straits that they will not give a hoot for talk of liberty or democracy. They will be interested only in — food. So the contest between democracy and dictatorship largely revolves around the question of which way of life will be able to fill the pantry shelves.

With the terrible urgency for food that will be upon the whole world at the close of the war, if not long before, and with our overwhelming responsibility in helping prostrate countries, increasing attention is bound to be paid to such statements as that by Dr. T. W. Schultz, head of the Department of Economics at Iowa State College, who believes soybeans may be the cheapest source of protein food when we start feeding starved lands.

Both Britain and Russia are in the market for all the soybeans our shipping space will permit. Dr. Schultz suggests that exports may reach from 10 to 25 million bushels this year, many times the amount exported in 1942. What the volume of soybean products to go across in years following may reach is anybody's guess.

* Our enemies awoke to the worth of soybeans in meeting a tight food situation long before we did. Germany was bringing large quantities into Europe through Russia before the outbreak of hostilities between the two nations. One has only to read the German Army Soya Cook Book, which contains over 400 recipes, to realize the importance the Germans attach to the soybean in feeding the German army. This has led some to wonder if the use of soys is not Hitler's vaunted secret weapon. Incidentally, *The Soybean Digest* published a translation of parts of this cook book as long ago as December 1941.

There is little doubt that the role of the soybean will continue to grow in meeting the worldwide food problem which confronts us, that as shortages become greater and rationing grows more strict, more and more people will turn to this efficient source of protein and fat.

PROTEIN FEEDS *In the Western Range Country*

*From an address before the American Soybean Association,
Purdue University*

By L. F. MOLLIN

**American National Livestock Association
Denver, Colo.**

BEGINNING with 1910 there appeared an effort in this country to improve the quality of our cattle and at the same time to improve the beef producing capacity of such cattle. Thus we have progressed from the scrawny, thin-backed, narrow-hipped, large head, large-horn steer to the present high type steer — short neck, smooth back, large well-rounded hind quarters, short-coupled, low-to-the-ground, beef-producing animal.

The normal trend in the livestock business has for many years been, namely, the cattle are produced in the range area in the seventeen western states and the calves and yearlings each fall move into the Corn Belt feed-lots for finishing. But now it appears that through the evolution of time plus the situation existing under the war emergency we may have somewhat of a modification of this procedure, and that brings me to the main subject of my address — "Protein Feeds in the Western Range Country."

Again going back to the original period of 1910 for the sake of a starting place, the use of protein feeds

was merely a question of survival. By that I mean that ranchers used a certain amount of protein during the winter months simply for the purpose of preventing death losses. They were entirely satisfied if the cow was able to rustle in the spring. They expected the cows to lose weight during the winter months and they were mainly interested in getting them through the winter — nothing more. The same tendency was true in the handling of cows whereby there was no weaning period for calves. The round-up times varied and those animals were picked out that were thought suitable for sale. In other words, calves, yearlings, and even sometimes two-year-olds were nursing cows at round-up time. Thus it can be seen that less consideration was given to the condition of the cows, and therefore little consideration was given to calf crop or to the type and weight of calves produced.

Essential Today

Protein feeds today in the western range country are no longer used as a differential between life and death, but are considered absolutely essential in the production of beef cattle. We now have several products suitable for feeding calves after they have been weaned in order better to

prepare them and not allow any setbacks immediately after they are weaned. The American demand for good beef has forced our range-cattle producers each year to improve their feeder cattle as the Corn Belt feeders each year were more particular and more demanding as to the type and quality of cattle they wanted. There is only one answer to such improvement, and that is proper and continued protein feeding plus an adequate mineral balance.

Fewer Die

Today we are enjoying as a rule a very high per cent calf crop where twenty-five years ago 50 to 60 per cent calf crop was considered good. This improvement is due practically entirely to the improved quality of our animals and the scientific and continued use of protein feeds, now recognized as an animal builder. For that matter, protein feed can be said to be a bank-account builder as well.

You people represent the American Soybean Association and during the past few years have recognized the tremendous market provided by the western range territory for the sale of your products. The excellent job that you have done in the promotion of your protein feed is indi-

L. F. MOLLIN



**Livestock on western ranges fares better nowadays.
Rations include adequate protein supplements.**

— Photo Soil Conservation Service





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If you expect to buy a Steinlite Moisture Tester any time within a year . . . be sure to order it now. Here's why! Many principal parts of the Steinlite are being used on war equipment and a high priority rating is required to purchase them. Moreover, heaviest demand for moisture testers normally comes in summer. So . . . if you wait until summer this year . . . you will be disappointed! Anticipate your needs for Steinlite. Order now!

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cated by the tremendous tonnage you have been able to move into the western range country. Today, compared with 20 or 25 years ago, we have many ranchers in the West fattening cattle on protein and supplemental grains, and they are actually producing good quality beef. Today as never before ranchers expect to place gain on their cattle during the winter through the use of protein feed instead of just expecting them to be able to stagger when the first spring thaw comes. Thus the western range country salutes you, the producers of protein feeds, for the splendid job you have done in producing a better feed, a more palatable feed, and for the effort you have made to improve the beef-producing capacities and quality of our animals.

More Feed

Earlier in my address I indicated to you the normal trend of the beef-cattle industry, namely, the production of animals on the range and the movement each fall of the proper animals into the Corn Belt. You will be interested to know that today there is more actual feeding on the range than ever before. By that I mean over and above the normal winter feeding, we have many ranchers now who are feeding heifers and many others who are using protein feeds to supplement their range grasses, thus producing a good quality beef animal. Thus, we are interested in poundage of beef, and by the use of protein feeds our feeder cattle can be in much finer condition when they reach the Corn Belt than they used to be many years ago. Thus a few pounds are put on in the western territory and the balance is put on in the Corn Belt. Again proteins are the answer.

The consumption of protein in the western range territory is at the highest level in the history of the

(Continued on page 10)



This year the tide of war must turn.

This year, all over the world, America fights.

Our farms and factories must produce as never before.

There must be food in quantity—and ships, planes, tanks and guns in numbers to outmatch the world.

And all these things must get to where they're needed—swiftly, on time, without fail or falter.

The railroads have a part in that job—a big part.

They accept it.

They could do with more engines,

more cars, more everything when materials can be spared for them.

Until then and after, railroads and railroad men will continue to work as they never worked before to get the big job done.

The guiding rule of our lives—and of yours—must be right of way for the U. S. A.

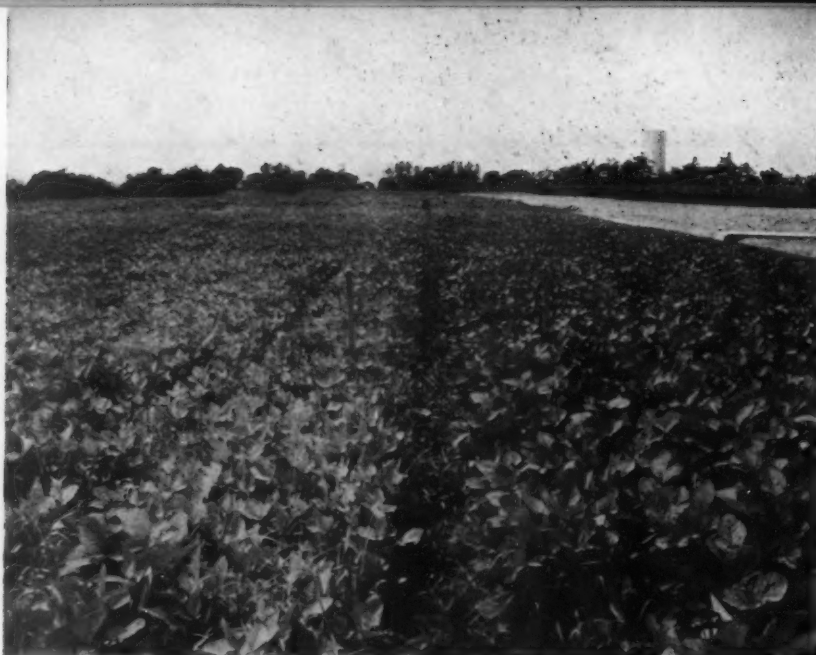
"It is now estimated that the railroads are moving well over a million troops a month. This is war movement, and must come first... Pleasure travelers crowding into passenger train seats may easily deprive a soldier or an essential traveler, who must board a train at the last minute, of necessary accommodations."

JOSEPH B. EASTMAN, Director
Office of Defense Transportation

Association of
AMERICAN



RAILROADS
Washington D. C.



The above photograph shows the results of inoculation of soybeans at the New Jersey State Experiment Station. At right are inoculated beans, at left those without inoculation.

Meet 1943 Goals by Inoculation

INOCULATION of all soybeans planted next spring may mean the difference between victory and defeat in meeting 1943 production goals, leading growers believe.

There seems just one way in which the soybean production in 1943 may be increased over that of 1942 — by growing more beans on the same number of acres.

Nationally, the chance of planting materially more acres seems small. Yet the need for soybean products is unlimited. Not only are we faced with a domestic shortage of a cool one billion pounds of fats and oils in 1943, but the wild scramble for protein feeds of the past few months is teaching us that the prospect of having a surplus — or even enough — soybean oilmeal to meet demand is only an illusion.

So we are faced with the necessity of increasing soybean production at the same time we are meeting larger goals for corn and hogs, for eggs and meat and milk. And we are likely to have a real battle on our hands even to equal 1942 production, since

the favorable growing season of last year may not be repeated soon.

Perhaps the most necessary step in increasing production, after proper attention to good culture and soil practice, is that of inoculation.

Experienced growers are telling us that a thorough program of inoculation of seed to be planted in 1943, backed up by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, might result in a really tremendous increase in soybean production. Some feel that inoculation should be included in soil conservation requirements.

For this reason, *The Soybean Digest* is participating in a campaign for general inoculation of soybean seed this spring. An editorial urging the AAA to include inoculation in soybean acreage provisions appears in this issue.

If universal inoculation of the 1943 planting is made part of the AAA program, it will provide very good national crop insurance at a small cost.

There is plenty of scientific evidence to this effect.

For instance, Purdue University recommends that seed should be inoculated for any field unless it is definitely assured that no further improvement can be obtained from additional inoculation. The University reports that on land not previously planted to soybeans, inoculation increased yields an average of six bushels per acre in experiments covering three years.

The University of Illinois reports that failure to inoculate on new land may result in reduced yields of 5 or 10 bushels per acre. Even on land where soybeans have been grown frequently the University finds inoculation an economical form of insurance.

University of Wisconsin states that over a period of years inoculation of any and all legumes, including soybeans, probably will be a paying proposition.

On a large scale, inoculation of old and new land probably might not average 5 to 10 bushels increase in yield. But if the average were only 1 bushel it would still be highly worthwhile and very profitable, considering the urgent call for beans, and the price to be paid for them.

Ten million inoculated acres might mean 10 to 20 million additional bushels of beans, and that in turn 100 million pounds plus of oil, 250,000 tons of meal.

A real addition to the national stockpile. Let's inoculate in '43!

— s b d —

IOWA FALLS PURINA MILL

Below is the new soybean processing plant of the Ralston-Purina Company, which began operations December 1 at Iowa Falls, Iowa. The plant, located on Highway 45 which runs from Minneapolis to Des Moines, is equipped with six French presses, and has a daily processing capacity of 4,000 bushels. Plans are to produce 100 tons of soybean meal and over 4,000 gallons of oil daily.

Grain storage capacity is 500,000 bushels; oil capacity 80,000 gallons. A feed mixing unit for the Purina line will be maintained in conjunction with the processing plant.

At right is Donald B. Walker, the manager, who went to Iowa Falls this summer from Circleville, Ohio, where he had been assistant manager of the plant there for five years. Walker previously was assistant to the manager of the Ralston Purina research department in St. Louis for two and one-half years. He is a graduate of Iowa State College in Animal Husbandry.



— Courtesy Westernnews

SOYBEAN DIGEST

U. S. D. A. Bans Meal Fertilizer Sales

FOLLOWING the protest early in December of the Board of Directors of the American Soybean Association against eartagging by Commodity Credit Corporation of soybean and other oilseed meals for use in fertilizer during 1943, a protest that was taken up by the Farmers Union and other farm organizations, the CCC has issued an oilseed order prohibiting purchases, sales and deliveries of all oilseed meals for the manufacture of mixed fertilizer for sale.

"This action is taken to increase the supply of meals needed by livestock feeders in meeting production goals in the 1943 Food for Freedom program," says CCC.

The Order provides that beginning January 2, 1943, and until further notice "no person shall place any purchase order for, accept delivery of under existing contracts, or acquire by crushing, any oilseed product for manufacture into mixed fertilizer for sale." These products include cottonseed, soybean, peanut, and linseed oil meals or cake of merchantable quality for feeding purposes.

Sellers are permitted at their discretion, to require certification from buyers that oilseed products covered by purchase orders will not be manufactured into mixed fertilizer for sale.

During the fourth quarter of 1942 the crushings of production of oil meals has been about 20 percent larger than during the corresponding period of 1941. As a result of the movement of soybeans to the South for crushing in cottonseed mills, and the movement of soybeans to the East and West coasts for crushing in linseed and copra mills, the production of oil meals during the first quarter of 1943 will be about 50 percent larger than during the corresponding period of 1942.

~ Order Meal Limitation

Limitations upon individual sales, deliveries, exchanges, and inventories of oilseed meal and cake have been announced also by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The order limits inventories to a fifteen days' supply of oilseed meal and cake, but does not restrict to less than 45 tons the supply of any person who regularly receives deliveries of oilseed meal and cake in carload lots.

The major part of the increase of the supply of soybean meal during coming months will be from mills customarily idle or which crush other products during this season of the year. These include Southern cottonseed mills which ordinarily close down after completing the cottonseed crush. East Coast flaxseed crushing plants, West Coast copra crushing mills, and soybean mills which in former years have closed down during this period.

The CCC is now shipping soybeans to more than 50 mills in the Carolinas, Georgia, and Alabama. Mills in Southern Georgia and Alabama already have begun to crush beans, and approximately 30 mills in Louisiana and Texas began crushing January 1. Other Southern mills will crush soybeans as soon as operations have been completed on cottonseed and peanuts.

Some of the oil meal produced in the South will be used to meet local requirements; some will be used to fill outstanding orders of processors in the main soybean producing belt, and thus release meal for other areas; some of the meal will be moved directly to principal livestock producing areas.



A SOYBEAN BOOSTER

This is Mrs. Fey D. Murray, Des Moines County, Iowa, Triple A farm fieldwoman, and her soybean window display which was used to encourage soybean production. The display was placed in the Burlington Farm Machinery Store. Mrs. Murray is well aware of the importance of soybeans in the present fat and oil emergency. "I wonder how many Americans realize that they each used 82 pounds of fats and oils last year," she comments.



INDIANA CHAMPION

Merle E. Custer, Grant County farmer with a record breaking yield of 47.9 bushels per acre, is proclaimed the 1942 champion Indiana soybean grower in the State Yield contest of the Indiana Corn Growers' Association, in competition with 50 other growers, according to K. E. Beeson, secretary of the Association.

This exceeds the previous contest records of 42.4 bushels per acre, held by Eldon Neal of Tippecanoe County in 1941, and of 43.1 bushels produced by John Leuck of Benton County in 1940. Pressing Custer close for State honors was Tipton county's Champion, Clifton Cardwell, with a yield of 47.1 bushels per acre.

The Benton County champion, Glenn Kinsell, ranked third in the State with 44.7 bushels, Randolph's leading grower, David Shockney, was fourth with a yield of 43.9 bushels and Tippecanoe County's winner, Dr. E. W. Thomas was fifth with 43.8 bushels per acre.

An unusually favorable growing season combined with high fertility levels, high yielding varieties, excellent inoculation, and good cultural practices contributed to the high acre yields, and the bumper crop of soybeans this year. The fifty-one growers participating in the State Contest had a yield

average of 36.4 bushels per acre, while the 1942 State average is set at 21.5 bushel. Almost every contestant inoculated the seed, followed corn with soybeans in rotation, and planted during the last week in May or in very early June.

Custer and Cardwell used 36 and 40 inch width rows, respectively, Kinsell and Thomas 21 inch rows, while Shockney drilled his soybeans solid. Amount of seed used by these men varied from two to eight pecks per acre. For the entire group of contestants, the average yield for wide row seedings was 38 bushels, and for rows ranging from nineteen to thirty inches with thirty-seven bushels, while for solid seedings it was thirty-five bushels per acre.

The winning field was planted to the early Richland variety and the second place field to the Dunfield, two of the best oil producing varieties to use under central Indiana conditions. The Richland, the most extensively used variety, was planted by twenty-three contestants, the Dunfield by seven, the Mandell by five, and in southwestern Indiana, the newly released Chief, Patoka, and Gibson varieties were most extensively used.

— s b d —

MILL BURNED

The soybean mill of the Indiana Farm Bureau, at Danville, has been destroyed by fire. Several grain storage bins were also burned.

Those 1943 Bean Goals

IN announcing a suggested national soybean acreage goal of 10.5 million acres for 1943, the U. S. Department of Agriculture indicates some shift in soybean acreage to the area of abundant processing facilities in the East and South.

In distributing the 1943 suggested national acreage, slight expansion is indicated for most States of the East Central and Southern Regions, where crushing facilities are available for processing the crop. This expansion was suggested in spite of the fact that per-acre yields in these States are below yields in the heavy-producing soybean areas of the North Central Region.

A 20 percent reduction from indicated 1942 acreage is suggested for the North Central Region. Greatest relative reduction is suggested for Minnesota, where the 1942 crop was damaged considerably by freezing temperatures. The 40 percent reduction suggested for Missouri arises from a need for reducing acreages of crops in that State which have soil depleting effects and which encourage erosion. The reduction of 35

percent suggested for Michigan is in order that land may be made available in 1943 for expansion of dry bean production.

Following are the comments of several authorities on 1943 soybean acreage:

OHIO

J. I. Falconer, Department of Rural Economics, Ohio State University, Columbus: In an inquiry sent to 500 farmers in Ohio in October, 1945 expressed their intention of increasing their soybean acreage in 1943 while 10 indicated that they would decrease their acreage in 1943.

INDIANA

J. Carroll Bottum, Assistant Chief Agricultural Economics, Lafayette: It is our opinion that a further increase in soybeans next year over this year would come quite largely at the expense of corn. Therefore an increased acreage would tend to reduce the feed produced in the state and in turn the meat, milk and egg production.

(Continued on page 10)

KENTUCKY SITUATION

By J. E. MCCLURE
County Agent
Owensboro, Kentucky

CONCERNING the possibility of soybean acreage in Daviess County, Kentucky, taking another big jump during 1943, I would offer the following comments:

The 1942 acreage was approximately double the 1941 acreage, to be harvested as seed. The increase occurred largely as a result of the bean being a war crop rather than its being so attractive to our people as a cash income. Until about two years ago practically all of the beans in this area were blacks and browns, mainly Wilson and Laredo. The shift to yellow began with the establishment of oil mills at Owensboro and Henderson. The local mill operator and a number of combine owners have concurred with me in the view that probably three-fourths of the beans this year were of the black varieties. The CCC contract with the processors was based entirely upon yellow beans and while satisfactory to our local processor for yellow beans, it would have forced him to take a substantial loss on every bushel of black beans handled under that contract. Consequently, when at first the CCC would not indicate any willingness to make a new contract, or a revision of the first one, so as to take care of black beans, the local market on blacks was closed, notwithstanding there had been frequent reference in the press, both local and otherwise, that the supported price on No. 2 blacks would be \$1.40 a bushel. The market stayed closed for a week, during which time the processors of this area and the Farm Bureau fought for and finally secured a revision of the contract.

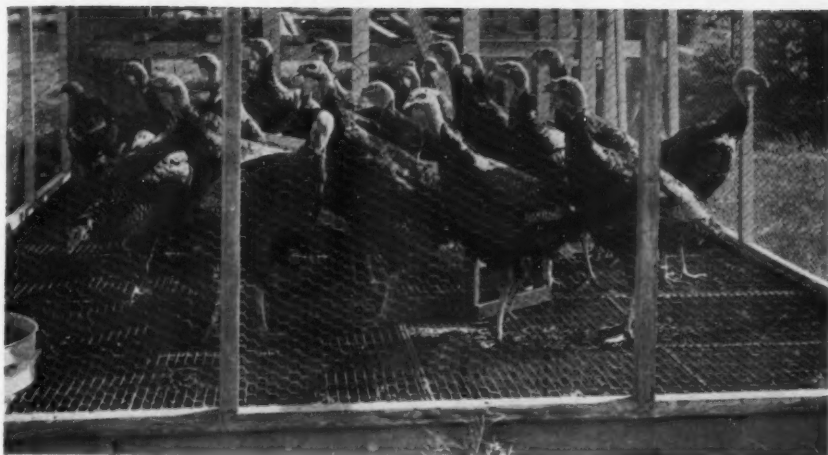
Over Estimates

The yield of beans in our area was larger per acre than early estimates and the deliveries in Owensboro included beans from a radius of 75 to 100 miles. This completely glutted the market so that growers sometimes had to stay in line with their truck loads of beans for 36 hours before getting unloaded. The mill then instituted a system of registering so as to avoid long waits at the mill, and at present is receiving as many beans daily as the intake to the elevator can handle and at the same time has registrations for loads that cannot be unloaded for more than two weeks. Our farmers have not been in the bean business long enough to have felt it necessary to construct and maintain suitable storage on the farm. Consequently, in most cases, the holding of the beans on the farm is done under a sort of catch as catch can plan and there has been considerable damage from rats cutting the sacks, etc.

Just now, farmers are none too enthusiastic about growing even as large a crop of beans in 1943 as they did in 1942. I am sure, however, that if the men could be reasonably assured that they could deliver the bean crop next fall without such serious delays as occurred this year that this attitude would be promptly changed and an increase of probably 20% in acreage might be secured in this county. When we consider the land area that might be available for beans and, at the same time, reasonably suitable for beans, along with the growing of other crops customary in the country and also in keeping with reasonably good crop rotation practices, I am inclined to think that a 20% increase over 1942 in this county might well be considered as a "big jump" in acreage.

SOYBEANS HARVESTED FOR BEANS: SUGGESTED ACREAGES FOR 1943
WITH COMPARISONS

State and division	1943 suggested acreage	1942 indicated acreage	1941 acreage	Percentage	
				1943 of 1941	1943 of 1942
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Percent	Percent
New York	25	20	12	208	125
New Jersey	35	20	7	500	175
Pennsylvania	40	35	15	267	114
North East	100	75	34	294	133
Ohio	1,175	1,207	674	174	97
Indiana	1,325	1,470	856	155	90
Illinois	3,150	3,418	2,285	138	92
Michigan	180	192	96	188	94
Wisconsin	75	85	37	203	88
Minnesota	150	316	80	188	47
Iowa	1,900	2,017	949	200	94
Missouri	462	540	187	247	86
South Dakota	10	—	—	—	—
Nebraska	45	46	20	225	98
North Central	8,472	9,291	5,184	163	91
Delaware	60	41	30	200	146
Maryland	50	39	20	250	128
Virginia	140	79	51	274	177
West Virginia	3	2	2	150	150
North Carolina	360	296	171	211	122
Kentucky	85	67	43	198	127
Tennessee	120	98	20	600	122
East Central	818	622	337	243	132
South Carolina	25	22	12	208	114
Georgia	15	13	13	115	115
Alabama	35	21	19	184	167
Mississippi	325	255	71	458	127
Arkansas	325	278	116	280	117
Louisiana	120	85	17	706	141
Oklahoma	15	8	2	750	188
Texas	50	27	3	1,667	185
South	910	709	253	360	128
Kansas	200	170	47	426	118
West	200	170	47	426	118
U. S.	10,500	10,867	5,855	179	97



These are the Purdue meal-fed birds that provided the Thanksgiving feasts for Secretary Wickard and Governor Schricker.

"FEED MORE PROTEIN"



FEEDING



MEAL-FED TURKEYS

"One of the choicest birds to grace a governor's table," reported Gov. Henry F. Schricker of Indiana, who feasted Thanksgiving day on a soybean meal-fed turkey sent him by Purdue University.

U. S. Secretary of Agriculture Claude R. Wickard was the recipient of another of the birds, which were used in experiments at Purdue in testing the feeding value of soybean oilmeal in a turkey fattening ration.

Governor Schricker, after the dinner, expressed his "appreciation of soybean meal as a genuine body builder."

In the experiment, the turkeys received the following starting ration for the first 12 weeks:

	Lbs.
Corn	20
Bran	15
Middlings	15
Meat scraps	10
Soybean oil meal	25
Dried milk	5
Alfalfa leaf meal	5
Ground limestone	1
Granite grit (chick size)	1
Salt mixture	1
Sardine oil	2
	100

This ration contains 24.5 per cent protein. The manganese sulphate was added to the salt mixture. No grain was fed during the first 12 weeks.

From 12 weeks until market age the turkeys were fed the following mash:

	Lbs.
Corn, ground	120
Bran	15
Middlings	15
Meat scraps	10
Soybean oil meal	25
Alfalfa leaf meal	10
Ground limestone	2
Granite grit (hen size)	2
Salt mixture	1
	200

These birds were allowed limited range from the 12th week to market age, so the cod liver oil, or some other source of vitamin

D, in the mash was necessary. No grain was fed as the corn was ground and added to the mash (120 lbs. in 200 lbs.).

Dr. J. Holmes Martin, head of the University poultry department, reports that the results of the turkey feeding experiments will be published later and will be available to those interested.

— s b d —

DON'T FEED WHOLE BEANS

With rich protein feeds scarce and high in price, and the record soybean crop and storage difficulties, farmers are considering the advisability of feeding some of their home-grown beans rather than purchasing protein supplements. This is false economy in most cases, warns Wise Burroughs of the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station's Animal Industry Department.

In the first place, beans are worth slightly more on the market than is soybean oil meal. In fact, many commercially mixed protein feeds are equal to soybean oilmeal and can be bought for little more than the price of soybeans paid the farmer.

Chemically, soybeans contain more oil and less body building protein than is found in oilmeal. The grain when ground or fed whole is a poor livestock feed under most conditions.

In only a relatively few instances will it be advisable this year to feed the whole bean. Farmers who have on hand cracked beans or beans of very low quality for other reasons may do well to feed them to livestock, but in limited amounts and to certain classes of animals.

— s b d —

PROTEINS FOR PIGS

How to provide pigs a satisfactory winter supplement to grain when only a limited quantity or no animal protein is available, is a current problem. In an effort to find a solution to it, W. L. Robison of the Animal Industry Department at the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has compared soybean oil meal with a mixture of tankage and linseed meal for feeding with corn, alfalfa, and minerals to pigs in dry lot. The supplements, as named, produced gains of 1.2 and

1.3 pounds daily a head on feed requirements of 392 and 398 pounds per 100 pounds of gain produced.

An objection to the plant protein concentrate was that a larger percentage of the pigs became unthrifty. The tendency of pigs fed only plant proteins to become unthrifty can be overcome, however, if certain precautions are taken. More added minerals are needed with plant than with animal proteins. Approximately 10 pounds of minerals for each 100 pounds of plant protein are required to equal those present in successful rations containing an animal protein. Mixing the minerals with the supplement is advisable.

Providing pasture throughout as much of the year as possible and green leafy leguminous hay for the remainder is especially desirable if no animal protein is fed. If some is available but the supply is limited, the animal protein should be reserved for the breeding stock and young pigs. Fattening animals will do well without it.

A supplement without an animal protein can be made up of soybean oil meal, 60; linseed meal, cottonseed meal, or both, 12; ground alfalfa, 20; minerals, 8. One containing some tankage may consist of tankage, 24; soybean oil meal, 40; linseed meal, cottonseed meal, or both, 8; ground alfalfa, 20; minerals, 8. The ground oats or wheat can be fed at the rate of 1 to 2 pounds for each pound of supplement.



FOREIGN



EDIBLES IN HAWAII

With Hawaii now in the front line of defense for the United Nations, that territory is faced with the necessity of home food production to make her population self-sustaining. In the *Hawaiian Planters' Record*, published by the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association, Honolulu, third quarter, 1942, extensive attention in an article by C. G. Lennox is given to the part the edible soybean may play in this program.

In the past Hawaii has not been self-sustaining because of the prevalence of insect pests, an unfavorable climate and the economic setup, Lennox points out, but must now become so if her people are not to go hungry.

Particularly is Hawaii deficient in crops of high enough oil and protein content to maintain a balanced diet. Not only does the soybean fulfill this requirement, but seems reasonably well adapted to the climate and resistant to Hawaii's pests and diseases. Worst pests for soybeans are rose beetles and doves!

"Success with the year-around production of soybeans in Hawaii hinges principally upon the correct choice of varieties for planting in the different seasons; secondly upon sufficient fertilization with nitrogen and phosphorus," says Lennox. Growing conditions in Hawaii are suitable for a year-around production of most vegetable crops, but not for the soybean, which is a plant whose time of flowering depends on length of day rather than temperature.

For March and April planting the varieties, Hokkaido, Emperor and Imperial; for May and June, Hahto, Sac and Seaweed; for July and August, Hokkaido, Emperor, Imperial and Hahto; and September through February, Seminole and Giant Speckled.

SOYBEANS . . . and People

BAKED BEANS

WITH the coming of cold midwinter days thoughts turn to good old-fashioned baked beans like grandma used to make.

Have you tried baked soybeans? If not, you are missing something. The following recipe is by Edith A. Cartter, Urbana, Ill., and comes to us recommended by the highest authority. Since Mrs. Cartter is the wife of Dr. J. A. Cartter, senior agronomist at the government's Regional Laboratory, she is very much at home with soybeans.

Baked Soybeans

- *8 cups cooked soybeans
- 3/4 teaspoon dry mustard
- 1/2 cup brown sugar
- 4 tablespoons flour
- 2 cups tomato juice
- 1 pound salt pork

Wash and soak dry soybeans overnight. Boil gently 2 hours in same water adding 1 tablespoon salt. Place one-half of the beans in greased baking dish, add half of pork cut into small pieces, add remaining beans and top with remaining pork. Add mixture of mustard, sugar, flour and tomato juice. Bake 3 hours at 350 degrees. The liquid from the boiled beans may be added from time to time if more moisture is desired. Baking for an hour the second day improves the flavor.

*About 3 cups of dry beans will yield 8 cups of beans when soaked and cooked.

Soy Chili

The following timely recipe for soy chili is kindly furnished us by Mrs. Paul Prehn, of the Prehn-Cochran Health Food Store, Champaign, Ill. It is from the Hay cook book.

- 2 cups cooked soybeans
- 2 cups cooked or canned tomatoes
- 1/2 green pepper
- 1 pound ground round steak
- 1/2 cup chopped onion
- 4 slices bacon

Cook bacon slowly until crisp. Remove bacon from pan. Drain off all but 2 tablespoons fat. Cook pepper and onion in fat in pan until lightly browned. Add steak and cook until browned. Add remaining ingredients. Simmer or bake in moderate oven until of desired consistency. Season with vegetable salt and paprika. Add crisp bacon just before serving.

Do You Have Your Copy? SOYBEAN FOOD

Under One Cover

All papers on soy foods presented by the nation's leading authorities before the 22nd Annual Convention of the American Soybean Association, September, 1942. Illustrated 32-page booklet.

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- Juice of Baby Carrots made by 18,000 lbs. Pressure
- Grated Crisp Vegetables with Flaked Fish a la Russe
- V-Fresh Autumn Apple Nectar

Potato and Spinach Soup Green Vegetable Broth Consomme Noodles, Natural

VV-FEATURE OF THE DAY: BAKED SOY BEAN LOAF, MUSHROOM SAUCE, BROWNED

- APPLE SLICES AND CRISP CABBAGE SALAD..... .65
- TRY THE MAGIC MIRACLE PROTEIN — THE WELLINGTON WAY — VOTED DELICIOUS BY THE GUESTS — WHY WORRY ABOUT PROTEIN — AT THE WELLINGTON — UNCLE SAM SAYS EAT MORE CABBAGE AND APPLES
- V-Eggs a la King on Natural Brown Rice, Luncheon Salad..... .55
- V-Cheese Rarebit, Toast Points and Grilled Tomato..... .65
- V-Fresh Garden Vegetable Luncheon with Ramekin of Flaked Haddock au Gratin..... .65
- V-Broiled Filet of Sole with Baked Potato and Luncheon Salad..... .75
- V-Roast Young Chicken, Carrot Whipped Potato, Luncheon Salad..... .75
- V-Creole Omelette, Oven Browned Potato Slices, Luncheon Salad..... .70

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- Raspberry or Orange Sherbet V-Apple Pie, Natural Honey Baked Pear
- V-Apple Dumpling, Hard Sauce Ice Cream, **Soya Fudge Sauce**
- V-Green Apple Sauce, Ice Cream Tip Butterscotch Pecan Pie
- Old Fashioned Raisin Brown Rice Pudding American Cheese and Rye Melba
- Devilsfood Layer Cake Cream Cheese and Jelly, Whole Wheat Wafers
- Swiss Gruyere Cheese and Apple Section
- Cherry Pineapple, Coffee, Chocolate or Vanilla Ice Cream

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- Sweet or Buttermilk Herb Tea Tea
- Millers Soya Milks**, Acidophilus, Acidofilac, Yogourt Cultured Milk and Peppermint Tea 10c.

Chef David Suggestions

- V-Scrambled Eggs on Whole Wheat Toast, Apple Sauce, Ice Cream, Coffee..... .55
- V-Grated Crisp Vegetable Salad, Cottage Cheese Salad, Melba Toast, a la Alyse Bentley.... .40
- V-Fall Fruit Salad, **Soya Wheat Roll, Chocolate Soya Milk Shake**..... .65
- V-Baked Oysters, Casino, Luncheon Salad, **Soya Wheat Rolls**..... .50

Light Luncheon

- VV-Golden Brown **Waterground Corn and Soy Scrapple**, Tomato Turkey Gravy and Apple Slices .50
- V-Broiled Individual Sea Bass, Baked Potato, Mixed Greens .55
- V-Salad of Pears, Cottage Cheese, Nuts on Crisp Greens .55
- V-Swiss Cheese and Lettuce on **Whole Wheat Soy Bread** .40

- Old Fashioned Brown Rice Pudding Raw Apple
- Raspberry or Orange Sherbet Cottage Cheese

Acido Filac - **Soy Bean Milk** 10c Extra

- Cafe au Lait Vegetable Pot Liquor Tea

A BOTTLE OF CALIFORNIA BABY CARROT JUICE SERVED AT YOUR TABLE 45c.

Tuesday, October 13, 1942

SOYS ON HOTEL MENU

One downtown New York City hotel restaurant, the Hotel Wellington, makes a regular feature of soy foods on its menus. Above is reproduced one of the hotel's attractive menu cards, with a number of soybean items, called "the magic miracle protein."

"We have worked very hard for several years in introducing nutritious foods in this commercial hotel restaurant and the results have been more than satisfying," says Christine McKeever, the director. "We have proved that the public will eat nutritious foods if served appealingly. One of the proofs has been the fact that on many days our leading sales item has been a soybean product, and in view of the fact that a great many other typical luncheon dishes were for sale, such as roasts and steaks, the result is even more interesting."

ONE-HALF DOZEN

Producers' Problems

By K. E. BEESON

Extension Agronomist
Purdue University

THE immediate problem as far as soybeans are concerned from the standpoint of industry, is processing capacity.

Storage space is a mutual problem for both industry and producer. Soybean harvest was slowed, and in some cases soybeans remained in the field until bad weather set in, because storage facilities were not available when the crop was ready.

Inadequate supply or distribution of combines likewise slowed the harvest, along with the too general use of late maturing varieties, which should give way today to high yielding early varieties.

Seed Problems

As usual, the early combined, dry, high quality soybeans were sent to market. Late combined soybeans are usually higher in moisture, lower in quality, and this year in the northern part of the soybean belt, were frost damaged. Generally the late combined soybeans are less desirable for seed, but too often they are the farm supply from which seed is drawn.

Producers' need number 1, is to acquire the habit of saving seed from the early combined soybeans in order to have the necessary high quality seed.

Greater use should be made of the shorter season, early maturing varieties, now extensively available in all large producing soybean states. We are likely to be short of an adequate supply of combines for a number of years. The capacity of every combine can be stepped up by planting a larger acreage of such early maturing varieties as the Richland, Mingo, Mukden, and others in their areas of adaptation.

Producers' need number 2, is education along this line, and readily accessible seed supplies. Fortunately the Certification Service is contributing much to the rapid multiplication and distribution of these new early varieties.

Green Beans

The next need is that of a far better understanding of grades as related to economic value. *Green tinged, well developed beans, resulting from frost or other weather conditions may or may not be damaged as far as oil yield and oil quality are concerned.* Before any buying agency imposes a discount on such commercial beans on the basis of superficial examination, accurate evidence should be obtained of such deficiency. An interpretation and application of the grading standards that fairly represent the accurate commercial value is the farmers' need number 3.

Possibly a purchase plan that gives less encouragement to early marketing, and more to farm storage, and to financing farm, ele-

vator, and other community storages as long as terminal and commercial storage facilities are not available is as essential as any need that can be mentioned today.

An awareness of the relation of moisture content to safe storage is need number 4. Soybeans high in moisture harvested in November and later will keep in unheated storage throughout the winter, but will heat during hot spring days. Beans carrying over 14% moisture should be moved to market before next spring.

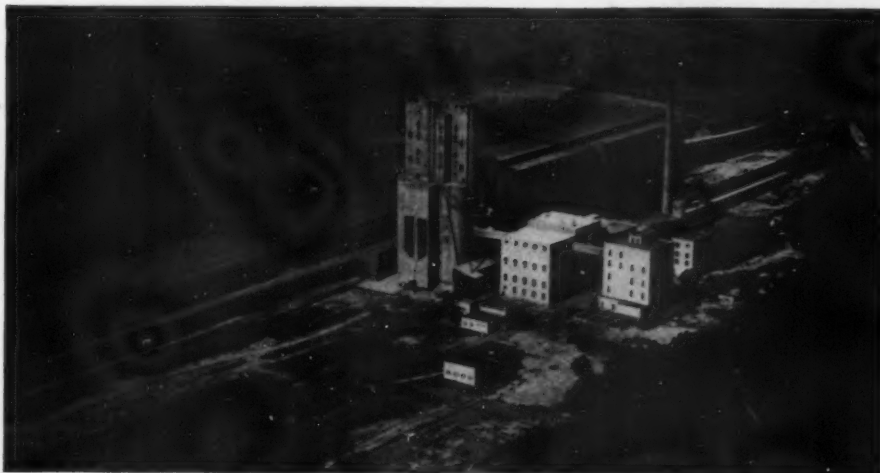
Loan Program

Possibly a short time loan program for soys over 14% in moisture which terminates March 31, with a priority milling arrangement for these wet beans would alleviate a threatened loss of next spring.

An adequate supply of soybean oilmeal at a reasonable price is problem number 5 right now.

Possibly the last problem gives most growers less concern, although the failures of clover sown in grains following soybeans are raising questions in the minds of many farmers and especially those not liming or fertilizing adequately. Soybeans should not be regarded in the class with clovers and alfalfa as soil builders. Too large a proportion of the crop can be hauled off the field.

To avoid criticism of soil depleting effect, a fertility program that compensates for mineral removal should be followed.



A. D. M. Soybean Processing Plant . . Located at Decatur, Illinois.

WHAT IS GOOD-WILL?

Good-Will is the disposition of a satisfied customer to return to the place where he has been well treated.

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Quality Soybean Products

We Doubled Bean Crop in '42

THE soybean production of 209,559,000 bushels in 1942 is double the 1941 crop and nearly six times the average, according to the final crop report of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The large crop for 1942 results from a very large increase in acres harvested for beans together, accompanied by exceptional yields. The yield is 19.5 bushels per acre, compared with 18.0 last year and the average of 16.1 bushels. Soybean yields were exceptionally high in the five principal producing states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri. Yields in all the soybean states except Minnesota were above average and generally above 1941.

Increased Acreage

The acreage harvested for beans (10,762,000 acres) is 83 percent above last year's total of 5,881,000 acres and is 5 times the average. The increased acreage for beans was made possible by an increase of 35 percent over 1941 in total planted acreage, and by the higher percentage harvested for beans. The percentage of total equivalent solid acres harvested for beans increased from 52 percent in 1941 to 70 percent in 1942. The greatest increase in acreage occurred in the main producing states of the Middle West and in the Delta Section of the South Central States. In the South Atlantic and South Central States, soybean production this year broke all previous records. These states produced over 17 million bushels of soybeans, compared with about 7 million bushels last year, and the 10-year average of about 3 million bushels. This season's large crop is the result of better-than-average yields on the largest acreages ever planted to this crop in the South. The demand for the beans as a war crop was the principal factor contributing to the very large increase in total acreage harvested for beans.

Canadian Crop

There was a marked expansion in the acreage sown to soybeans in Canada in 1942, most of it taking place in the Province of Ontario, according to a report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa. The western provinces and Quebec also produced soybeans, but the commercial quantities available in those areas will probably be very small as the bulk of the production is being retained for seed.

A preliminary estimate places the area for all of Canada at 45,000 acres, compared with 15,000 in 1941. Approximately 92 percent of the acreage is in the Province of Ontario. The yield has been tentatively set at 21 bushels per acre, which would indicate a crop of around 870,000 bushels in that Province. Of this amount, probably 700,000 bushels will be crushed for oil and meal.

Estimates from western provinces suggest that possibly 3,000 bushels of beans will be marketed in Manitoba but none in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Canada has been an importer of soybeans, oil, and meal, for many years. With the decreased imports of vegetable oils from the Far East, a much greater interest is now being taken in stimulating larger domestic production of soybeans.

Equipment is available in Ontario to handle the crushing this season, and there is a market in eastern Canada for the cake and meal, although it will have competition from linseed cake and meal that will also be available in large quantities.

TRUITT HEADS MARGARINE GROUP

Paul T. Truitt, Silver Springs, Md., has been elected President of the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers. He assumed office on January 1 and is located in Washington, the association announces.

Since its organization in May 1942, Mr. Truitt has served as Executive Secretary of the Federal War Agencies Committee, a committee of War, Navy, WPB, Commerce and other governmental organizations conducting the war program, appointed by the President to aid in freeing interstate commerce from state-imposed restrictions which are hampering the war effort.

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THE 1943 BEAN GOALS

(Continued from page 6)

ILLINOIS

L. J. Norton, Department of Agricultural Economics, Urbana: Some further increase assured in the cash-grain area in eastern and central Illinois, particularly in the northern part where soybean acreage has not reached the high percentage of total acres that it has in the more southern part of the cash-grain area. Also some reduction in northern and western Illinois, where the competition with meat and milk is keener.

NORTH CAROLINA

G. W. Forster, Head, Department Agricultural Economics, Raleigh: It is possible to increase the acreage of soybeans for beans from 394,000 to 422,000 for 1943. It appears that in this state further expansion in peanuts for oil is not as desirable as an expansion in the soybean acreage. And since tobacco and cotton acreages are fixed by allotment, it would appear that this increase in soybean acreage will have to be made at the expense of corn and possibly soybeans for hay.

MISSOURI

O. R. Johnson, Professor of Agricultural Economics, Columbia: We have never been inclined to encourage the growing of soybeans in this region because of the rolling nature of the land and the fact that yields are better in the Illinois and Iowa areas. However, in Northeast Missouri where land is fairly level and in some parts of western Missouri soybeans may be more safely grown. Of course in the delta country erosion is not a problem. My impression from studying the reports coming in is that Missouri farmers will be inclined to grow more soybeans than the government quota for Missouri indicates.

— s b d —

RANGE COUNTRY PROTEIN FEEDS

(Continued from page 2)

cattle industry. Through continued experimentation, better use of proteins has been made and, even more important, proper balances between proteins, minerals, grains, and roughage have been determined. Our beef animals today are fed nearly as scientifically as the formulas prescribed for your babies, and the results are worth every bit of effort that has been made.

There is still room for more improvement. There are still many sections of our country where the quality of cattle produced is not what it should be. Thus we both have a job to do in that it is our responsibility to improve the quality of our herds and it is your responsibility to assist through education and personal contact the use of protein feed in a properly balanced ration. It has been a real pleasure to appear before you, and I sincerely hope that many of you will have the opportunity to visit our western range country in the near future.

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Official Chemists for National Soybean Processors Association



SOYBEAN WEAPON OF WAR

There's not a branch of the service where the soybean is not playing a vital role. But in war as in peace its chief purpose remains that of supplying the nation's livestock with soybean oilmeal. Farmers are asked to break all records in the production of meat, milk and eggs in 1943, even this year's records! That means rations better balanced — and more soybean oilmeal.

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There are more Prater Dual Screen Grinders in operation in Soya processing plants today than any other make.

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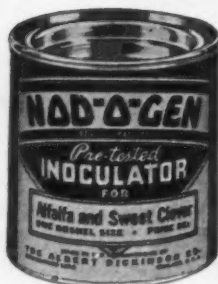
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WARNING

Demand for legume inoculator is increasing . . . while difficulties of making and shipping it are multiplying. Labor and material shortages, transportation delays, priorities, etc., are interfering with normal activity.



To be sure of NOD-O-GEN inoculator this spring, growers should place orders with dealers NOW. Please pass this warning along.

Farm Laboratory Division

THE ALBERT DICKINSON CO.

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MARKET SUMMARY

SOYBEANS

	Jan. 8	Dec. 26	Dec. 7
May	1.83	1.72½	1.66¾A
July	1.83½		

SOYBEAN OIL

	Jan. 2	Dec. 26	Dec. 5
Tanks, Midwest Mills.....	11¾ B	11¾ B	11¾ B

SOYBEAN MEAL

	Dec. 18	Dec. 4
December	41.00 @	41.00 B
	42.50	
May	37.00	37.00 B

Trading in oil was dull around the first of the year. Little meal being offered despite excellent inquiry. Mills still far behind on back orders and no new business being booked. A rather active movement of beans from country elevators to southern crushers has relieved storage situation in some sections.

STANDARD SHORTENING SHIPMENTS

By Members of Institute of Shortening Mfgs., Inc.

Week ending Dec. 5, lbs.....	9,260,141
Week ending Dec. 12.....	8,394,080
Week ending Dec. 19.....	9,205,504
Week ending Dec. 26.....	8,099,078
Week ending Jan. 2.....	6,579,400

NEWS OF THE TRADE

RUBBER FROM SOYBEANS

A method of making a rubber-like material from soybeans and other vegetable proteins is disclosed in a recent United States patent, No. 2,296,464, issued to Robert Brown, New York City. Mr. Brown claims his material is even more elastic than natural rubber and has greater strength.

In order to produce this material called rubberoid, the beans are thoroughly ground and the fats and oils removed, leaving only the protein. This meal is then mixed with water and quick-lime, thoroughly stirred and the resultant clear, yellowish, viscous liquid is filtered. This liquid is treated with chlorine to induce polymerization. If at this stage the liquid is spread over a surface and dried by steam, there is produced a clear soft film which has many of the properties of rubber although it is not highly elastic, according to the patent.

To increase the elasticity, carbon disulphide is added, followed by a shorter chlorine treatment and another period of standing.

A copy of this patent is available for examination on a loan basis.

— s b d —

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Oil and Soap, for November 1942 published an article by D. A. Morgan, of the Southern Regional Research Laboratory, New Orleans, on "Smoke, Fire and Flash Points of Cottonseed, Peanut, and Other Vegetable Oils," which includes some data on soybean oil.

— s b d —

ADVANCE ON REFINED SOYBEAN OIL

Sellers of refined soybean oil, peanut oil and cottonseed oil for non-edible industrial purposes may advance their present ceiling prices under the fats and oils regulation by one-half cent per pound, OPA has ruled.

This increase is allowed because sellers of such oils for non-edible industrial purposes are not entitled to receive the Commodity Credit Corporation's one-half cent per pound subsidy, which is confined to those oils going into edible use. Most of the production of these three oils goes into edible channels. Therefore, the increased non-edible ceiling price will assure continued industrial supplies and yet will have little significance to the consumer.

— s b d —

BULLETIN FOR BEAN PRODUCTION

For the benefit of those who are interested in soybean production statistics for areas smaller than states, the Crop Reporting Board of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Washington, has tabulated production by counties in the bulletin, *Soybeans Harvested for Beans*. The five leading soybean producing states, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri and Iowa, are included for the years 1939, 1940, and 1941.

SOYBEANS IN LEND-LEASE

Purchased by Agricultural Marketing Administration for lend-lease.

Commodity	October 1942 (Pounds)	Cumulative (Pounds)
Oleomargarine	4,569,600	25,088,897
Soya & Soya Products		
Soya Sauce	—	1,316
Soy Broths	—	1,040
Soya Beans	479,360	28,588,360
Soya Flour	4,343,360	25,351,300

— s b d —

MARGARINE INCREASE

Manufacturers of margarine previously allowed to use only 110 per cent of their average quarterly use of fats and oils in the corresponding quarters of 1940 and 1941, or of 1941 alone, have been allowed to raise that figure to 180 per cent by OPA. This change is expected to result in the use of an additional 230 million pounds of oil.

The urgency in the need for increased margarine production arises from the pending butter shortage. This need has been accentuated by the freezing of 50 per cent of the butter stocks in 35 United States cities.

17,688,572 pounds of soybean oil entered into the production of margarine in October, comparing with 4,693,755 for the same month last year, according to figures released by the National Association of Margarine Manufacturers. Production included 9,090,962 pounds in uncolored margarine and 8,597,610 in the colored product. Total output of margarine for the month was 47,309,475 pounds. Of this amount 4½ millions were bought for lend-lease.

— s b d —

VICTORY FOOD PURCHASES

The Agricultural Marketing Administration has announced purchase of 20 million pounds of special Victory Foods in one to four pound packages, and has asked for offers for sale, with delivery dates January 23 to April 30. Acceptance of offers was to be made not later than January 16.

Type I is to be 56 percent rolled oats, 20 percent low fat soy flakes, 14 percent skim milk, 8 percent sugar and 2 percent salt. Type II is to be the same except that whole wheat cereal and low fat soya grits are to be used instead of the rolled oats and soy flakes.

These Victory Foods are apparently for lend-lease shipment since the packages are to carry instructions concerning preparation in 12 foreign languages.

— s b d —

SOYBEAN INSPECTIONS

Car lot receipts of soybeans inspected under the United States Grain Standards Act totaled 2,964 in the November 16-30 period, as follows: Illinois 1,866; Indiana 245; Iowa 289; Missouri 158; and Ohio 406.

Inspections for Dec. 1-15 totaled 2,284 as follows: Illinois 1,060; Indiana 331; Iowa 188; Missouri 319; and Ohio 386.

— s b d —

COMMERCIAL STOCKS

Stocks of soybeans in commercial storage as of December 15 totaled 2,955,717 bu., the Agricultural Marketing Administration reports.

Dec. 29, 2,965,393 bu.

— s b d —

OIL PRODUCTION AND STOCKS

Factory production of soybean oil for October totaled 64,451,000 lbs. crude and 55,435,000 lbs. refined, the Director of Census reports. Consumption during the same period totaled 60,246,000 lbs. crude and 60,393,000 lbs. refined. Factory and warehouse stocks for October 31 totaled 51,364,000 lbs. crude and 51,234,000 lbs. refined. This compares with 52,456,000 lbs. and 55,134,000 lbs. respectively for September 30.

Production of fats and oils from domestic materials in the 1942 crop year is estimated at 11.7 billion pounds compared with 9.6 billion a year earlier, according to the December bulletin on "The Fats and Oils Situation," by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Goals for 1943 call for increased acreages of flaxseed and peanuts, and a soybean acreage only slightly less than the record acreage in 1942. Production of vegetable oils from domestic materials may total 4.3 billion pounds in 1943 crop year compared with 4.2 billion this year. Supplies of fats and oils for 1943, including production, imports and stocks on hand January 1, probably will total about 14.5 billion pounds.

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Another substitute for pure virgin olive oil, called "Suzanne" and made from soybean oil, announced by S. Kraft, New York, is now ready for market.

NEW

Expeller Laboratory

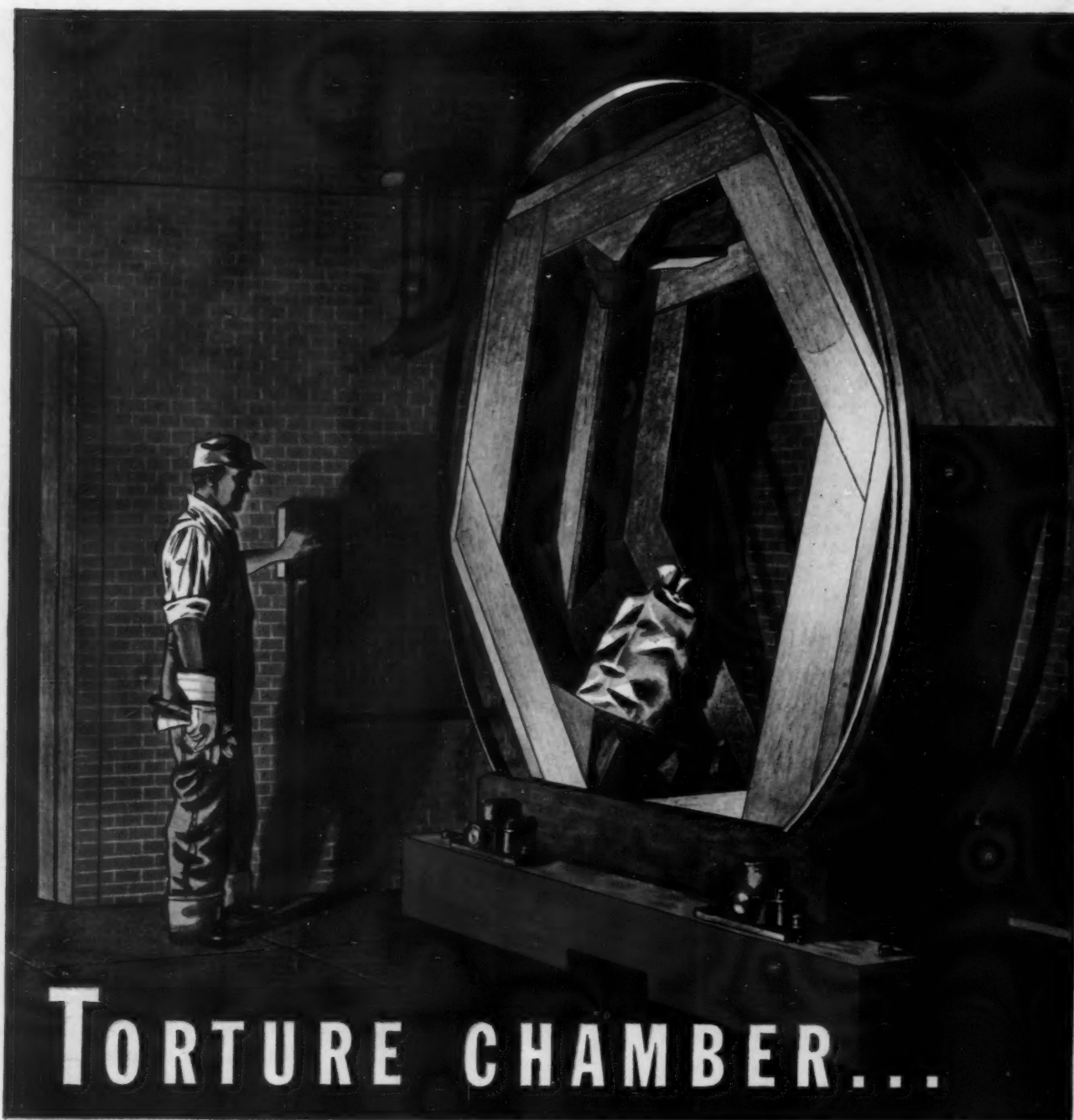


At Your Service

The photographs above were taken in the new, fully-equipped, modern Expeller laboratory of The V. D. Anderson Co. This new laboratory serves a twofold purpose. First, it enables our technicians to run experimental tests on all types of materials in the reduced-scale Expellers shown, and to analyze the oils, fats and meals from these tests. This is of tremendous importance when our engineers are working on new mechanical improvements for Expellers. Second, the laboratory is at the service of Expeller owners and prospective Expeller owners in making analyses to check their results and improve their operations. This laboratory is but one of the many ways in which the manufacturer of Expellers is serving oil mills and rendering plants.

The V. D. ANDERSON Co.

1958 West 96th Street • • Cleveland, Ohio



TORTURE CHAMBER...

CAN kraft paper take it on the chin? How rough a handling will the container stand? That's what this Union Bag & Paper Corp. testing drum finds out.

Newly designed kraft paper packages and containers have to prove through this and other tests that they can replace those formerly made of scarce metal, burlap and other materials...materials no longer available for normal commercial use.

Just how well America's abundant kraft paper resources help manufacturers fill this need in our wartime economy is indicated by the fact that now kraft is serving in thousands of different uses!

WITH MULTI-WALL CONSTRUCTION,

Union Bag & Paper Corp. offers highly efficient methods of packaging and shipping agricultural, chemical, fertilizer, food and rock products...affords a decided weight and space-saving advantage.

IN THE FIELD OF WAR PACKAGING,

Union Bag & Paper Corp. is able to make kraft papers resistant to oil, grease and water, super-strong, non-scuff, flavor-sealing, fold-enduring, and eye-appealing...is able to make kraft containers that have one, or ALL of these important advantages.

Whatever your wartime
container
or packaging problem...
no matter how difficult it
may seem...consult

**UNION BAG
& PAPER CORP.**

WOOLWORTH BUILDING NEW YORK, N. Y.

KRAFT PAPER—THE SERVICE UNIFORM OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS